

Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. **(Original)** A method for loading a plurality of disparate sample containers, the sample containers comprising an integral structure, such that the concentration of a specified substance in each container is characterized by a gradient with respect to position of the container within the structure, the method comprising:
 - a. introducing a first liquid into the disparate containers; and
 - b. contacting the containers with a second liquid, the second liquid containing the specified substance, in such a manner that the degree of diffusion of the specified substance into the disparate containers differs in a controlled manner among the containers.
2. **(Original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein contacting the containers with the second liquid includes differing a duration of contact with the second liquid as among the disparate containers.
3. **(Original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein contacting the containers with the second liquid includes modulating the diffusion rate of the specified substance into the containers.
4. **(Original)** A method according to claim 3, further comprising the step of creating a gradient of the specified substance in the second liquid prior to contacting the containers with the second liquid.
5. **(Original)** A method according to claim 4, wherein the step of creating a gradient of the specified substance includes applying electrophoresis.
6. **(Original)** A method according to claim 3, wherein the step of modulating the

diffusion rate includes contacting the containers with the second liquid through a membrane having a permeability variable with respect to position.

7. **(Original)** A method according to claim 1, wherein the step of introducing a first liquid into the disparate containers includes filling a platen having a plurality of through-holes.
8. **(Withdrawn)** A method for loading a liquid into a plurality of through-holes of a platen, the platen having a top surface, the top surface having an opening to each through-hole, the method comprising:
 - a. forming a droplet of the liquid on the end of a liquid transfer device;
 - b. moving the fluid transfer device so as to drag the droplet across the top surface of the platen and over the through-holes to be filled;
 - c. dispensing the liquid in such a manner as to keep the droplet from being depleted; and
 - d. withdrawing the droplet from the surface after the through-holes are filled.
9. **(Withdrawn)** A method for loading a liquid sample into a plurality of through-holes of a platen, the method comprising:
 - a. filling a plurality of capillary tubes having dispensing ends, the capillary tubes comprising an array;
 - b. disposing each dispensing end in proximity to a distinct through-hole; and
 - c. transferring liquids to the through-holes of the platen through the capillary tubes.
10. **(Withdrawn)** A method for loading a plurality of sample containers, the sample containers comprising an integral structure, such that the concentration of a specified substance in each container is characterized by a gradient with respect to position of the container within the structure, the method comprising:
 - a. creating regions of distinct concentration of the specified substance in a liquid, the liquid having a surface; and
 - b. transferring into distinct containers the liquid from the distinct regions.

11. **(Withdrawn)** A method according to claim 10, wherein the step of creating regions of distinct concentration includes applying electrophoresis.
12. **(Withdrawn)** A method according to claim 10, wherein the step of transferring liquid includes transporting the liquid through capillary tubes.
13. **(Withdrawn)** A method according to claim 10, wherein the step of transferring the liquid includes contacting the integral structure with the surface of the liquid.
14. **(Withdrawn)** A method for manufacturing a platen having two substantially parallel planar surfaces and a plurality of through-holes disposed substantially perpendicularly to the planar surfaces, the method comprising:
 - a. providing a sheet of thermoplastic material;
 - b. loading the sheet of thermoplastic material into contact with a surface of a die having a plurality of holes; and
 - c. bringing a punch having a plurality of protrusions of specified cross-section into contact with the sheet of thermoplastic material in such a manner that the protrusions are in alignment with the holes of the die such that through-holes are cut through the thermoplastic material.
15. **(Withdrawn)** A method for manufacturing a platen having two substantially parallel planar surfaces and a plurality of through-holes disposed substantially perpendicularly to the planar surfaces, the method comprising:
 - a. providing a sheet of electrically conducting material;
 - b. loading the sheet of conducting material into contact with a surface of a die having a plurality of holes; and
 - c. bringing an EDM mandrel having a plurality of protrusions of specified cross-section into proximity of the sheet of conducting material in such a manner that the protrusions are in alignment with the holes of the die such that through-holes are cut through the conducting material.

- 16. (Withdrawn)** A method for providing a hydrophobic coating to a silicon platen having a first and a second surface, the surfaces being substantially parallel, and a plurality of through-holes substantially perpendicular to the surfaces, the method comprising:
- oxidizing the first surface;
 - cleaning the oxidized first surface;
 - applying a positive pressure of inert gas to the plurality of through-holes from the direction of the second surface; and
 - exposing the first surface to a silanizing vapor agent.
- 17. (Currently amended)** A method for loading a liquid into a plurality of through-hole platens, each platen having a plurality of through-holes, the method comprising:
- stacking at least two platens together in such an adjacent manner that at least one of the plurality of through-holes from each platen is registered with a through-hole of each other adjacent platen so as to form at least one continuous ~~channel~~column; and
 - transferring the liquid into each continuous ~~channel~~column.
- 18. (Original)** A method according to claim 17, wherein each platen is separated from each adjacent platen by an air gap.
- 19. (Original)** A method according to claim 17, wherein the step of transferring liquid includes transporting the liquid through capillary tubes.
- 20. (Original)** A method according to claim 17, wherein the step of transferring liquid includes transporting the liquid through at least one cannula.
- 21. (Original)** A method for mixing liquid in at least two platens, each platen having a plurality of through-holes, the method comprising stacking at least two platens

together for a specified time, in such a manner that at least one of the plurality of through-holes from each platen connects with a corresponding through-hole of another platen such that liquid is allowed to diffuse between connecting through-holes.

22. (Original) A method according to claim 21, further including the step of separating the at least two platens after mixing of the liquid between the connecting through-holes.

23. (Canceled)

24. (Withdrawn) A method for humidifying a system, the method comprising,

- a. filling a microchannel plate with a liquid having a plurality of parallel microchannels; and
- b. placing the filled microchannel plate in vicinity of the system to be humidified.

25. (Original) A method for diffusing light, the method comprising:

- a. entraining a fluid in substantially each of a plurality of parallel microchannels having proximal and distal ends, the microchannels comprising a microchannel plate;
- b. illuminating the proximal end of each of the plurality of parallel microchannels with light; and
- c. allowing diffuse light to emanate from the distal ends of the microchannel.

26. (Currently amended) A perforated platen having substantially parallel planar surfaces for manipulating distinct liquid samples, each sample having a volume less than 1 microliter, the platen comprising:

- a. an inner layer of hydrophilic material;
- b. two outer layers of hydrophobic material coupled to opposite sides of the inner layer; and
- c. a two-dimensional array of through-holes including, at least ~~two holes~~ a first

hole having a first liquid, and

d. at least one hole, adjacent to the first hole, containing a second liquid distinct from the first liquid volumes, for retaining the distinct liquid samples, the through-holes each having a diameter less than 300 400 micrometers and traversing the inner layer and the two outer layers in a direction substantially perpendicular to the planar surfaces of the platen.

- 27. (Previously presented)** A method for mixing liquid in accordance with claim 21, wherein the step of stacking includes registering corresponding through-holes from each platen in a specified correspondence.
- 28. (Previously presented)** A method in accordance with claim 21, wherein connection between corresponding through-holes is provided by a meniscus of a liquid contained within one of the through-holes.